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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Airfields: Grzeszko Strykowski and family
288

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4. The terrain on which this airfield was situated was flat. Woodlands were located approximately five kilometers west of Grabowiec Strzyski.
5. The sub-base of the runway was of rock-stones and sand loam. The base of the runway consisted of crushed rock. The Soviets conscripted villagers and farmers to work on this field. All the laborers were under close watch.
6. This field was used by the Soviets as an emergency field and a training school. Pilots were trained in small light planes. From time to time a fighter plane landed on this field. It was a single engine propeller driven type aircraft.
7. The field did not have any fences or barbed wire around it. The field was patrolled by guards. The Soviet students and officers lived in the same quarters which had housed the Polish troops. During the Soviet occupation this field did not have any hangars, warehouses, or buildings except a few revetments which were crudely constructed out of sand bags.

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8. This airfield was completely destroyed by the Soviets during the German invasion. The Germans also conscripted the villagers and farmers for forced labor in repairing this airfield. A new concrete runway was installed. The Germans did not construct any buildings or warehouses on this field except a few sand bag revetments. The field was used by the Germans as a jumping-off spot and for emergency purposes.

Gasoline for the planes was also supplied by trucks which came from Boryslaw. The field was heavily guarded and the Germans also used the same living quarters as the Soviets and Polish soldiers. The field did not have any landing lights or rotating beacon. This field was again destroyed by the Germans in their retreat.

Soviet engineers had repaired this airfield and the Soviet air force was using it in their forward advance westward.

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10. The Lisiatycze airfield was located approximately two to three kilometers northeast of Lisiatycze. Lisiatycze is located approximately 12 to 15 kilometers north northeast of Strzy. Until 1940 this section was only a bare field and was flat. In 1940 the Soviets began constructing an airfield in this section. However, the Soviets did not have time to put in a concrete runway because of the German invasion. The Germans during their occupation did put in a concrete runway and they also expanded the airfield.

11. The Lisiatycze airfield was used by the Germans as an emergency field and a jumping-off spot. The field ran parallel to the two loose surfaced all-weather, graded roads which ran from Dobrzany north northeast to Lvov (Lvov) and northeast from Dobrzany toward Zvatskov. Dobrzany is located approximately eight kilometers northeast of Strzy.

12. This field did not have any underground gas tanks nor did it have any hangars or warehouses. However, it did have a number of revetments which were constructed out of sand bags. Fuel for the planes was shipped in by gas trucks. The fuel also came from Boryslaw and Drozdyen. The field was encircled with barbed wire and was heavily patrolled.

13. The sub-base of the runway was of black dirt and the foundation consisted of crushed rock. German single and twin engine planes landed on this field.

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